The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,963.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, MAY 21. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

This day is published,

in one volume 4to, accompanied by an elegantly engraved Genealogical Table relative to the Work,

Price 1l. 10s. in boards,

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
STUARTS.

from the earliest period of their authentic history to the present time.

CONTAINING

A Particular Account of the Origin and Successive Generations of the STUARTS of Darnley, Lennox, and Aubigny, and of the STUARTS of Castlemilk, with Proofs and References, an APPENDIX of Relative Papers, and a SUPPLEMENT containing Copies of various Dispensations found in the Vatican at Rome, in the course of a search made by the author in the year 1789; particularly copies of two very interesting Dispensations which had long been sought for in vain, relating to ROBERT the Steward of Scotland (King Robert II.) his much contested marriages with ELISABETH MORE and EUPHEMIA ROSS.

By ANDREW STUART, Esq. M. P.

Printed for A. Strahan, and T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies, London; and W. Creech, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, lately published,

1. LORD HAILES's ANNALS of SCOTLAND, from the accession of MALCOLM III. to the accession of the House of STUART. A new edition. To which are now added Several Valuable Tracts relative to the History and Antiquities of Scotland, 3 vols 8vo, with an elegant Portrait, 1l. 1s. in boards.
2. PINKERTON's HISTORY of SCOTLAND, from the accession of the House of STUART to that of MARY, 2 vols 4to, at 2l. 2s. in boards.
3. Dr ROBERTSON's HISTORY of SCOTLAND, during the Reigns of Queen MARY and of King JAMES VI. &c. 12th edition, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bound.
4. TYTLER's INQUIRY into the EVIDENCE against MARY Queen of SCOTS, and an examination of the History of Dr Robertson and Mr Hume with respect to that Evidence, 4th edition, greatly enlarged, 2 vols 8vo, 12s. bound.

On Wednesday morning will be Published,

in 8vo.—price 5s. in boards,

LECTURES
ON THE NATURE & END OF
THE SACRED OFFICE,
AND ON THE
Dignity, Duty, Qualifications, and Character of the SACRED ORDER.

BY JOHN SMITH, D. D.

One of the Ministers of Campbelton.

Printed for MUNDELL and SON, Edinburgh.—and J. MUNDELL, Glasgow.

Gentlemen will be supplied with this, and Dr Smith's other Publications, by their respective Booksellers.

This Day is Published,

Price 3d.—12 for 2s. 6d.—or 1l. 1s. per hundred,

THE BLOODY BUOY ABRIDGED;

Thrown out as

A Warning to Britons at the present important period;

Containing a faithful relation of a multitude of acts of Horrid Barbarity, such as the eye never witnessed, the tongue expressed, or the imagination conceived, until the commencement of the French Revolution.

BY PETER PORCUPINE.

Printed for J. WRIGHT, Piccadilly, London—and sold by MUNDELL and SON, Edinburgh, and J. MUNDELL, Glasgow.

Where also may be had,

1. Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestly, and on the several Addresses delivered on his arrival at New York, with additions; containing many curious and interesting facts, not known when the former editions were published—together with a comprehentive story of a Farmer's Bull.—By Peter Porcupine, the fourth edition—Price 1s. 6d.
2. All Peter Porcupine's other Publications, together or separately.
3. Two Questions Considered. What is it we have to defend? and against whom? By a True Hearted Briton. Price 3d or 12 for 2s.
4. Sound an Alarm abridged; addressed to the serious consideration of all the Inhabitants of Great Britain, from the least to the greatest, by way of Appendix to "Reform or Ruin." Price 3d. or twelve for 2s. 6d.
5. A Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty, or a short account of the treacherous and inhuman conduct of the French officers and soldiers towards the peasants of Suabia, during the invasion of Germany in 1796. By Anthony Aufrere, Esq.—price 1s.
6. An Affectionate Address to the Middling and Lower Classes of British Subjects, on the present alarming crisis.—By John Smith, D. D.—Price 4d. or twelve for 2s. 6d.

This Week will be published,

The Important Documents and Dispatches which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States of America to both Houses of Congress, on the 3d April 1798, respecting the differences between America and France, including the Instructions to the American Envoys, and their entire Correspondence with the Executive Directory of France; together with the Presidents Message to Congress, on the 19th of March.

An Abridgement of A Warning to Britons—By Anthony Aufrere, Esq.—price 3d. or 50 for half a guinea.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CAPITAL PRINTS, DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

To be SOLD by auction, by William Bruce, on Thursday 24th of May curr. first house from the toll, on the Broughton road, right hand, leading to Bonnington—

A NEAT Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Dining-room, Drawing-room, Bed-chamber, and Kitchen Furniture; also Capital PRINTS by the first masters, amongst which are, *the Death of Gen. Wolfe*, the Destruction of the Floating Batteries before Gibraltar, and other memorable events, by the first artists, two fine double barrelled Guns, a Mahogany Desk and Bookcase, a Spinet, a three wheel ed Kitchen Jack, &c.

To be viewed on Wednesday preceding the Sale from 12 to 3 o'clock, and the Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock forenoon

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VILLA IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PEEBLES,
FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of June, at two o'clock,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of HAY LODGE, with the Court Yard, Garden and Shrubbery, containing about two acres of ground or thereby, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Peebles, and pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed. The house is fit for the accommodation of a large family—the offices are commodious—the garden is stocked with fruit trees, and a more desirable residence is scarcely to be met with.

For particulars application may be made to John Syme, W. S.

N. B. The whole FURNITURE in the House of Haylodge, is to be Sold by roup, upon Tuesday the 29th of May.

HOUSE & GARDEN, NEAR MID CALDER.

To be Sold by roup, within the house of William Temple, vintner in Mid Calder, on Tuesday the 29th of May curr. at 12 o'clock noon,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN and Piece of Ground at Cambfoot, that belonged to the late Mr John Lamont.

The house contains five rooms and a kitchen, besides cellars and a stable adjoining.—The ground is above an acre, inclosed by a stone and lime wall. This property lies adjoining to Mid Calder, on the Glasgow road.

Mr Goodsir, surgeon in Mid Calder, or Campbell Adie, W. S. will inform as to other particulars, and will receive offers for sale by private bargain before the day of roup.

At Edinburgh, the 16th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

WHICH day the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh being assembled, read report of the Committee of the Magistrates and Managers of the Charity Workhouse appointed on the 23d day of November 1796, to apply the money arising from the contributions for the wives and families of soldiers employed in the service of their country, and who, from residence have a legal claim on the charity of this city, which report is of the following tenor:

Report of the Committee appointed on the 23d of November 1796, by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, to apply the money arising from the contribution for the Wives and Families of Sailors and Soldiers employed in the service of their country, and who from residence have a legal claim on the Charity of the City of Edinburgh.

WE David Hunter, George Spankie, Walter Lothian, William Dalrymple, Thomas Hay, William Hunter, Robert Burns, George Baird, Malcom Wright, Walter Wood, John Peat, David Paterson, Anthony Barclay, and Thomas Smith, the Committee appointed by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, for the above purpose, beg leave to report—

FIRST—That the Fund entrusted to our distribution amounted to one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, twelve shillings, and twopence three farthings.

SECOND—That proceeding with that caution, which our knowledge of the multitude of cases entitled to relief required, we carried on the Distribution as under

1796 Dec.	23	To Families	464	consisting of	1044	persons
1797 Feb.	10	Do.	460	Do.	1054	Do.
March	25	Do.	485	Do.	1092	Do.
May	10	Do.	487	Do.	1073	Do.
June	26	Do.	485	Do.	1088	Do.
Aug.	10	Do.	471	Do.	1069	Do.
Sept.	25	Do.	479	Do.	1066	Do.
Nov.	15	Do.	472	Do.	1045	Do.
Dec.	25	Do.	450	Do.	999	Do.
1798 Feb.	10	Do.	492	Do.	1096	Do.
March	29	Do.	456	Do.	1023	Do.
					L. 1100	8 2

Interim Supplies during the Distribution per Book:

To Families	27	consisting of	73	persons	
Do.	29	Do.	89	Do.	
Do.	38	Do.	112	Do.	
Do.	50	Do.	165	Do.	50 10 0
				L.	1150 18 2

THIRD—That thus from the funds of L.1158 12 2½ sterling there has been regular relief afforded during the long period of nearly seventeen months, besides other supplies, to no less than one thousand and fifty nine indigent and deserving individuals, as the average of the above statement bears.

FOURTH—That it would have been most pleasing to the Committee if they could here with propriety have closed their Report, nor less themselves called upon to suggest the propriety of another application to the public benevolence and humanity. But the acquaintance which personal enquiry and observation has given them with the extensive and increasing distresses of that class of the Destitute under their charge, obliges them to proceed, and renders them anxious to press respectfully the two following facts in general.—1st, The services of a protracted war have, in the course of the last year, taken an additional number of Sailors and Soldiers from the lower classes of this City, and thus an additional number of deserted and helpless families have fallen upon the public charity.—2d. The wants of many of those families, whose natural guardians and supporters, enlisted in former years, have greatly increased, with the increasing length of their absence, their children have grown up, and the new expence of education is required, the clothes which the husband and the father left his wife and his children wearing, are worn out, and there is not the earning of his labours to renew them, the price of such articles of furniture as the pressure of hunger and cold taught them could be spared, is now spent.

FIFTH.—That considering these facts, ought not those who feel sympathy for the distresses of desolate mothers and unprotected children—those who are desirous to aid that established institution of the City's Charity, whose resources are already sufficiently burdened by providing for the ordinary Poor—those who wish to offer the most flattering and the most animating token of their approbation and gratitude to the gallant men who are defending them from that ferocious and sanguinary foe who threatens the land with destruction, ought not all those again to unite in an ardent and generous exertion for the relief of the objects now held up as claiming their compassion and bounty.

SIXTH.—That the Committee, therefore, take the liberty of humbly suggesting to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council the expediency and the necessity of their sanctioning, by their authority and recommendation, another GENERAL COLLECTION to be made for the Benefit of the Wives and Families of those Sailors and Soldiers now employed in the service of their country, who, from residence, have a legal claim on the charity of the City.

Signed, by appointment of the Committee,

GEO. BAIRD, Presest.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, having considered the foregoing report, are unanimously of opinion, that as the calamity of the persons who have been the objects of the above charity still exists, therefore they authorise, and warmly recommend to the public, a subscription for their relief; and they request, that the Reverend Ministers of Edinburgh, intimate this salutary measure from the pulpit with suitable exhortations. And the Council being sensible of the vigilance and attention of the Committee who superintended the former contribution, they highly approve of their mode of distribution, and return them their thanks for their past services. And appointed that the money to be received for the above very laudable purpose shall be applied under the direction of the same Committee; and further the Magistrates and Council authorised the City Treasurer, to subscribe one hundred guineas out of the City's funds towards the above collection.

Extracted from the records of Council by

JOHN DUNDAS, Clerk.

N. B.—Subscriptions for the above purpose will be received at the Merchant Company's Hall, where attendance will be given every lawful day, from eleven to three o'clock, and where subscribers may examine the book of last distributions for their satisfaction.—Subscriptions will also be received at all the Banking Houses.

The following letter communicated by Mr R. Dickson, druggist, is submitted to public observation, as a further evidence of the great virtues of

WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.
To Mr Dickson, Druggist, Dumfries.

SIR,

On the 7th of January last, I was attacked with a severe rheumatism, excessive pain and swelling of all my joints, which confined me to my bed three weeks, experiencing no relief from a variety of medicines prescribed by a medical gentleman, I was advised by a friend to try WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD, which I did, and in two days was so far recovered, that I could walk above a quarter of a mile, and by continuing it a little longer, I regained my former health and strength. I am, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant, JAMES MOFFAT.

Lochthorn, by Dumfries, 10th March 1798.

It is prepared by the KING's PATENT in pills, and also in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, and signed by the patentee, R. Johnston, apothecary, No. 20. Greek Street Soho, London, and is also sold by R. SCOTT, apothecary, S. Bridge, and A. Smith, Edinburgh, and J. Dixon and W. Inglis, druggist, Dumfries, Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; M'Intosh and Co. Inverness, and the venders of medicine in all principal towns.

FRUIT.

Just arrived from Lisbon, after a short passage,

THE MARY, Captain Forrester, with a CARGO of ORANGES, LEMONS, and FIGS, in excellent condition.—Also a parcel of GREAT SALT, for curers.

Apply to John and Gilbert Bertram, merchants, Leith.

N. B.—A few pipes and half pipes of LISBON WINE for sale. Leith, May 18. 1798.

CHARLES CRAWFORD,
TIN PLATE WORKER, &c.
No. 11, West Side South Bridge Street,

TAKES this method of expressing his gratitude to his Customers and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced from them in the course of his business.—Begs leave to acquaint them, he has on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of EVERY ARTICLE in the BLOCK TIN KITCHEN FURNITURE Branch, with a variety of other Articles necessary to complete a Kitchen.

C. C. being determined to discontinue selling CARRON GRATES, CUT STEEL FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, &c. embraces this opportunity of stating his Reduced Prices, which the Public will find on examination to be well worth their attention.

Carron Grates, polished bars,	at 9d. per inch, retailed at	1s.
High Metal do.	at 10d. per inch,	at 1s. 2d.
Cast Barred do.	at 6d. per inch,	at 8d.
Cut Steel Fenders and Plain.	No. 1. plain plate, at 9s. per f. retailed at	1s.
	No. 2. pierced do. 1s. per f.	1s. 6d.
	No. 3. do. 1 mould. 1s. 10d. per f.	2s. 6d.
	No. 4. do. 2 do, 2s. 3d. per f.	3s.
	No. 5. do. scrole top 3s. 3d. per f.	4s. 6d.
	No. 6. an elegant art. 6s. per f.	8s. 6d.

Fire Iron proportionably low, from 9s. 6d. to 12s. per sett.

A large Register Stove, 4s. per foot square, L.5: 10s. sold L.8: 10s.

A handsome Steel Grate, L.3: 3s. sold at L.4: 4s.

80 dozen Knives and Forks, at the manufacturers prices.

With a variety of Articles equally low, but too numerous to be stated in the limits of an advertisement.

DOCTOR INNES'S POWDERS.

MR LEA has the satisfaction to inform the Public, That by authority of the Executors of the late DOCTOR INNES, the COMPOUND STRENGTHENING POWDERS are still continued to be prepared; and, under his direction, are sold by appointment in sealed parcels, price 5s. 5d. (including duty), with observations and directions, which, to prevent imposition, are signed by Mr Lea.

The very great benefit derived from the use of these valuable Powders, by means of the particular mode of their preparation and composition, renders unnecessary a more minute description of their many salutary effects, in restoring the weak, debilitated, and nervous constitutions, young and old of both sexes, to health and vigour; gradually changing the most pale and languid complexion into a blooming and healthy appearance. It may be necessary to state, that they are exhibited in practice by the first medical characters in Great Britain.

These Powders are sold at Edinburgh by Mr Lea dentist, New Street, and by Mr Moncrieff apothecary to her Majesty, North Bridge Street, and at his house No. 33, Prince's Street.

At Glasgow, by Mr Angus M'Donald, jeweller.
At Aberdeen, by Mr Black, apothecary.
At Stirling, by Mr Anderson, stationer.
At Perth, by Mr Hill, stationer.
At Leeds, by Mr Binns, bookseller.
At Newcastle, by Mr Humble, stationer.
At London, by Mr Monteith, chemist and druggist, Grace Church Street.
At Dublin, by Mr Cullwell, stationer, No. 41, College Green.

N.B. As these Powders may be used with safety and advantage, either in warm or cold climates, merchants purchasing for exportation, or wholesale dealers, by remitting to Mr Lea money or good bills at short dates, will have their orders carefully and punctually executed.

DRUMMER DESERTED.

Deserted from the 2d Battalion of the 24 Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers,

ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, Drummer.—He is about 23 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, dark hair, hazle eyes, and of a genteel appearance.—He was born in Glasgow, but has resided for some time past with his mother in Edinburgh, and was by trade a tobacco spinner.—He deserted on Monday last, and had on when he went away an old red jacket, and a leather cap.—It is supposed he has gone either to Glasgow, or to some of the sea-ports.

Whoever will apprehend the said Archibald Maclean will receive a GUINEA of Reward, besides the sum allowed by his Majesty for the apprehension of deserters, by applying to Mr Charles Cuningham, New Street, Edinburgh.

GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE FARMERS WIDOWS FUND.

THE Annual General Meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund, will be held this year in the house of Alexander Allan, vintner in Dunse, upon Tuesday the 12th of June next, in terms of the contract, for paying the annual contributions and receiving new Subscribers. And as matters of importance are to be submitted to their consideration, it is expected that the meeting will be numerous. JAMES BELL, Sec.

Dunse, 16th May, 1798.

N. B. It was agreed at last general meeting, that each subscriber should pay 1s. 6d. to defray the expence of the dinner, over and above his annual contribution.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

A HANDSOME BOUNTY will be given to Young Men of character, who are willing to serve as SUBSTITUTES in the MILITIA of SCOTLAND. Apply to

ROBERT ALLAN, Sun Fire Office;—or } Merchants,
JOHN and JOHN LEARMONTH and CO. } Edinburgh.

Applications may also be made to

W. Inglis, Esq. Inverness.	S. M'Caul, Newton Douglas.
W. Reid, Banff.	D. Greig, Moffat.
T. Eddie and Son, Forres.	W. Fair, Jedburgh.
P. Booth, Aberdeen.	Chs. Waldie, Kelso.
J. Miller, Montrose.	Mr Inglis, schoolmaster, Hawick.
D. Johnston of Luthrisk, Esq.	J. Marshall, Peebles.
J. Inches, Dunkeld.	William Armstrong, Glasgow.
C. Cumine and Co. Peterhead.	D. Macqueen, Bank, Greenock.
C. Adam, Dundee.	Scott and Stewart Ayr.
D. Rickard, Brechin.	J. Drummond, Crieff.
Bet, Archer, and Co. Cupar Angus.	J. and A. Campbell, Inveraray.
P. Gorthie, Kirriemuir.	Henry Jaffray, Stirling.
A. Paterson, Thurso.	D. Clark, Campbelton.
D. Mann, postmaster, Forfar.	W. Clark, Lochgilphead.
J. Kelty, Auchtermuchty.	D. Prentice, currier, Bathgate.
G. Heggie, Kirkcaldy.	H. Stevenson, Oban.
Robert Geddie, Cupar Fife.	A. Learmonth and Son, Linlithgow.
Mr Walker, Ely.	P. Macfarlane, Alloa.
Robert Hutton, Dunfermline.	James Macgavin, Union Bank, Paisley.
D. Crichton and Co. Dalkeith.	J. and A. Tod and Co. Borness.
Hay Smith, Haddington.	W. Ross, Stranraer.
A. Watson, Dunbar.	J. Maclean, Kilmarnock.
D. Renton, Eyemouth.	J. Denny, Dumbarton.
J. Gratie, Dumfries.	James Walker, Falkirk.
J. Turnbull, Dunse.	
A. Allan, Lauder.	
R. Murray, Wigton.	

SUBSTITUTES
WANTED FOR THE MILITIA.

SUCH Young Men as are inclined to serve as Substitutes in the Militia for Scotland, will receive a handsome Bounty by applying to

Messrs William Goddard and Co. Edinburgh.	Messrs Chs. Hunt, Dunfermline.
And. Templeton, Glasgow	James Scott Dundee.
Robert Sandeman, Perth.	John Airth, Arbroath.
Scott & M'Bean, Inverness	Adam Glegg, Montrose.
Charles Buchan, Ayr.	Jas. Shepherd, Kerrymuir.
James Potts, Kelso.	Benjamine Ross, Tain.
Charles Hay, Dunbar.	Robert M'Kid, Montrose.
An. Christie, Cupar in Fife	William Wilson, Thurso.
	Alexander Miller, Wick.

N. B.—Those serving in the Militia will, besides their bounty, be entitled to sundry privileges and advantages in consequence of their service.

WILLIAM COULTER,
Facing the King's Arms Tavern, North Side, High Street,
Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has just received from Manchester, of his own Manufacture, a very large Stock of COTTON STOCKINGS of the very best fabric, and excellent colour.

*** In this Extensive Assortment, is upwards of ONE HUNDRED DOZENS Best Superfine RIBBED COTTON STOCKINGS, which will be sold to low as 4s. 6d. a pair—finer quality sold in every shop in town at 5s. 6d. a pair.

Great Choice of LADIES SILK GLOVES,
Ladies Pure White SILK STOCKINGS, with Elegant Lace Cloaks, or coloured Sandie Embroidery.
SILK, SILK & COTTON,
WORSTED AND THREAD STOCKINGS,
In the Greatest Variety.

Silk, Cotton, & Worsted Stocking-Breeches, Pantaloons, & Drawers.

FLEECY HOSIERY.

For the Gout, Rheumatism, & every Disorder requiring Warmth, in Stockings, Under-Vests, Drawers, Socks, Night-Caps, &c.

☞ The Trade, of those who purchase quantities, supplied as low as they can procure articles of similar qualities from any manufactory in the kingdom.

Any article of Silk, Cotton, or Worsted Hosiery made to Pattern, upon a few days notice.

GREAT BARGAINS.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS,
Greatly below Prime Cost.

The Public are respectfully informed, that there is now selling off without reserve,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS which belonged to the deceased William Dick, at the shop lately possessed by him, being the third below the Cross Well, High Street, Edinburgh—the Goods consist of best Superfine, Second, Forrest and Livery Cloths, in great variety, and of all the Fashionable Colours now in wear; Vest and Breeches Stuffs of every description, with a great variety of Hose. As the Goods must be all sold off immediately, they will be sold at uncommonly low prices.

Superfine Cloths of the first quality, 15s. per yd.

Wholesale Buyers will find the present sale well worth their attention.

It is requested that those indebted to the late William Dick, will make immediate payment of their accounts to James Davie at the shop, as those not paid before 1st July, must be put into the hands of a man of business.

HAIR POWDER TAX.

STAMP-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *May* 14. 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES will now be given out at this Office, and the respective Offices in North Britain, formerly advertised, to all persons who may *begin to wear Hair Powder* during the year, on Wednesday only, from 10 o'clock forenoon till 3 afternoon.

Every person wearing HAIR POWDER since the 5th April last, and neglecting to take out a Certificate, forfeits TWENTY POUNDS.

Householders neglecting to return Lists of the persons resident in their houses liable to this duty, in terms of the regulations underwritten by the Surveyor of Taxes, forfeit Twenty Pounds.

ALEXR. MENZIES, Head Distributor and Collector, North Britain.

N. B. Alphabetical Lists of all those [illegible] regularly made up, and the constantly ready for inspection at each Office, and informations will be received by the Collector, who will give suitable rewards to informers.

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belonging to any Regiment in the Army, Artillery, Militia, Division of Marines, Corps of Engineers, or Fencible Corps, and Officers employed in his Majesty's Navy, under the rank of Commander, are only exempted from this tax. All the Officers, therefore, employed in the Army or Navy of the rank of *Captain and upwards*, are expressly liable in the penalty, for wearing Hair Powder without a Licence, *of which they are hereby cautioned to take notice.*

Persons inrolled as Volunteers in the Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, are not considered to be exempted from this tax, *unless they are regularly disciplined and embodied*, in terms of the Volunteer Act.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE
AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS and KING's DUTY upon INSURANCES due at this Office of the present term of Whitsunday are desired to be paid immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term-day the benefit of the Policy expires.

Persons Insured will please therefore call at the Office and pay the same, where receipts are granted for old Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.

Persons removing their Household Furniture, or Goods at this term, will please give in their Policies at the Office to be transferred.

NOTICE is hereby given to PROPRIETORS, That the payment of Dividends commences on Wednesday the 16th instant, and will continue on Wednesdays and Thursdays, from ten to two o'clock. *Edin. May 14. 1798.*

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Co's Armed Smack,
LEITH PACKET,
WILLIAM SCOTT Master,

Will take in goods till Thursday morning at eight o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, 21st May, 1798.

For Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah in Georgia,

The British Armed Ship
AMELIA,
DANIEL FERGUSSON Master,

Mounting 14 carriage guns mostly 12 pounders, and a fast sailer, will be clear to receive goods on board by the 1st May, and to sail by the 1st June.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr John Finlayson, Glasgow, or to ADAM & MATHIE,

Who have on sale most part of said ship's cargo, from Savannah, consisting of Georgia Tea, Island Cotton, Tobacco, Pipe Deer Skins, Indigo, Canes, and Staves.

☞ A few stout Lads are wanted as Apprentices.

Greenock 20th April, 1798.

SHIP FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public auction, at Mrs Blackhall's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Tuesday the 29th curr. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE BRIGANTINE PHOENIX,
Now lying in Leith harbour,

A complete vessel in every respect, burden per register 136 tuns, and built at Yarmouth end of the year 1791.

Apply to the master on board, or Mr Wm Gribly, Broker in Leith.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 5th day of December next,

THE Lands of ST THOMAS WELL, with the Houses, Teinds, and Pertinents, lying within the parish of St Ninians, and shire of Stirling. The houses were long occupied for Malting and a Distillery, and have great command of water. The Mansion-house is situated within twenty minutes walk of the Cross of Stirling; and the premises will be more particularly described in future advertisements.

For particulars apply to Captain Blair of the first Battalion Royal, Stirling Castle; Thomas Wingate, writer in Stirling; or James Forman, writer to the signet.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MAY 16.

Mr Secretary DUNDAS preſented a petition from the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Lanark, praying the Houſe to take into their conſideration the propriety of impoſing a direct and equal tax upon all landed and perſonal property, for the ſalutary purpoſe of raiſing the ſupplies within the year. The petitioners alſo ſtated, that they were ready to come forward on an occaſion ſo very important, in contributing to the exigencies of the country.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

PROVISIONAL CAVALRY.

Mr Secretary DUNDAS called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of certain regulations, which it was found, upon mature conſideration, to be expedient to adopt with reſpect to the proviſional cavalry. It was the intention of Government not to employ that force to the full extent of it; and this deſign had originated from the increaſed force of the country, which rendered it unneceſſary to call out all the proviſional cavalry. The number of that claſs of troops amounted to about 15,000 men, which would induce an expence of from 1,200,000l. to 1,500,000l. or as much as the ſame number of regular cavalry. The principle on which the ſupplementary militia had been formed was fulfilled, and it was alſo meant to call into ſervice part of the proviſional cavalry. But when he ſtated that the regular cavalry conſiſted of no leſs than 13,000 men, and that the yeomanry cavalry amounted, in the month of October, to 10,000 men, which had been, ſince that time, conſiderably increaſed, by the zeal and ſpirited exertions of the country, he appealed to the judgment of every man in the Houſe, whether it would be wiſe to put the public to more expence than was abſolutely neceſſary? His object was therefore to call forth a certain proportion of the proviſional cavalry in the completeſt ſtate for effective ſervice, and to keep the other part in training, with a very ſmall expence to individuals, ſo as to be ready to act, ſhould there be occaſion for their ſervices. He concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the regulating the force of proviſional cavalry, mentioned in the act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament."

In anſwer to ſome obſervations, Mr Dundas obſerved, that as the maritime counties were already expoſed to more temporary burdens than other counties, it would be peculiarly hard if they were to ſuffer in the preſent inſtance more in proportion than the others. It was the intention of Government to call out one-third of the whole proviſional cavalry, and after two or three months, another third; and ſo on. Theſe points, however, would be beſt ſettled in the Committee.

PROTECTION OF TRADE.

On the motion of Mr ROSE the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, for the purpoſe of conſidering certain meaſures for the more effectual protection of the trade of the country.

Mr ROSE ſaid, that it was his deſign, in the abſence of his Right Hon. friend (Mr Pitt) to call the attention of the Committee to one reſolution only, which went to prevent the ſailing of any ſhip in future without convoy. The meaſure was ſo fully known—had been in ſuch general circulation—was ſo completely approved of by the mercantile intereſt—and ſo very little objection had been ſtarted againſt it—that he truſted it would not experience any oppoſition. It was notorious, that very few captures had been made by the enemy of ſhips ſailing under the protection of convoys, but the enterpriſing ſpirit of the merchants had occaſioned many loſſes, by neglecting to take advantage of that protection, and running the riſk of ſending veſſels to ſea without convoys. Many inſtances of that kind had particularly occurred in the Weſt Indies. If the meaſures, therefore, which he propoſed were agreed to, the moſt beneficial conſequences would reſult to the commerce of the country. He then moved, "That no Britiſh ſhip regiſtered ſhall be permitted to ſail without convoy; unleſs by ſpecial licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty."

Mr TIERNEY made ſome obſervations in oppoſition to the whole of the plan.

Mr HOBHOUSE profeſſed to conſider the meaſure as highly exceptionable, as contrary to the leading maxim, that the freedom of trade was eſſential to its proſperity.

Mr BRYAN EDWARDS approved of the propoſed regulation for the ſailing of convoy, and thought its utility, its propriety, and its neceſſity ſo apparent, that he had expected no perſon would oppoſe it. But he wiſhed to hear it explained, how a propoſition for the better protection of trade, was neceſſarily connected with another propoſition, a duty on trade.

Sir FRANCIS BARRING begged that commerce might be let alone. He admitted that convoys had been almoſt regularly granted by the Admiralty; but there frequently occurred occaſions when a merchant would not wait convoy; and if trade was ſo well protected, what other reaſon could be given for Government coming forward now to impoſe a convoy on the merchants on all occaſions, but that they may impoſe a duty.—Reaſoning from the example of the effect of the recent proclamation iſſued by the Directory againſt neutral veſſels carrying Britiſh goods, he contended that a duty on exports and imports would increaſe the trade of neutral veſſels, and decreaſe that of Great Britain.—For it was not unuſual to hear of goods being ſent from Amſterdam to Muſcou, in Ruſſia, over-land, to ſave expence and the Turkey Company, from the ſame motives, frequently ſent Britiſh manufactures acroſs the deſarts of Perſia. If, therefore, trade was already ſo much burthened, would not an additional impoſt tend to diminiſh it? It might be deſirable to protect trade as much as poſſible; but he believed, the capture by the French, of Britiſh veſſels, having Britiſh manufactures on board, tending to increaſe the demand in our markets.

Mr DUNDAS thought this diſcovery of the Hon. Baronet new, and certainly extraordinary. He had never before known the capture of our ſhips by the enemy's privateers recommended as the beſt receipt for promoting the manufactures of the country.

In anſwer to a queſtion, whether the reſolution was intended to extend to the colonies?

Mr ROSE replied, moſt certainly. For although at a diſtance from the Admiralty, yet there were always perſons in thoſe parts to whom the neceſſary authority ſhould be delegated.

The reſolution was read, agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

WAYS AND MEANS.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr HOBART in the Chair,

Mr ROSE ſaid, from what he had ſaid in the laſt Committee, Gentlemen would have underſtood that a duty on exports and imports was partly the object of the further regulations relative to the ſailing of convoys. The firſt propoſition he ſhould make would be a duty on exports, on which it had been at firſt intended to impoſe one of 2½ per cent. generally, except in a very few caſes; but, upon repreſentation from the merchants, that a competition exiſted very ſtrongly in the European markets againſt Britiſh manufactures, convinced therefore, that it would be neceſſary to enable the merchants to export at as little expence as poſſible, he ſhould propoſe a duty on the exports to the ports of Europe of ½ per cent. To America and the Weſt Indies, where competition by no means exiſted, or if at all only in a ſmall degree in the former, a duty of 2 per cent. The exports to Ireland ſhould continue free as they are now, and no duty was intended to be impoſed on Eaſt India exports, becauſe it would fall on the Company who generally undertook to protect their own trade. From the duty of ½ per cent on exports to Europe, a revenue of 233,000l. would ariſe. With reſpect to imports, it was intended to impoſe on them a duty of 3 per cent. inſtead of 2½ per cent. as was originally hinted. This duty would only attach to ſuch articles from the Eaſt Indies as fell into a competition with our own markets, or our imports from any other part of the world; ſuch as muſlin, which was brought to conſiderable perfection at home, ſugar and indigo from the Weſt Indies, and rice and tobacco from America.—From the duty on imports, a revenue would therefore accrue of not leſs than 861,000l. and, joined to ſome ſavings on certain regulations with reſpect to the duty on coffee and tobacco, the duties on exports would amount to 256,000l. making a total of 1,170,000l. In addition to theſe duties, he had next to propoſe a duty on tonnage. This would be at the rate of 6d. per ton to Ireland, 1s. 6d. to Ruſſia and the Baltic, 4s. to the Eaſt Indies, 6d. to Newfoundland, and 10d. to America. From theſe a further ſum of 208,000l. would be obtained. The total amount of theſe ſums was 1,378,000l. and what this was ſhort of the million and a half for which credit had been taken by his Right Hon. Friend, had, in his mind, been wiſely ſacrificed for the eaſe and encouragement of our own manufactures. With reſpect to the meaſure as a whole, he could not help conſidering that trade would be ſo much protected, and inſurance in future neceſſarily ſo reduced, as to render it a moſt beneficial one. He therefore hoped the reſolutions would be agreed to; and, as theſe had been rendered more numerous than they otherwiſe would have been, by the merchants having wiſhed that the rates of duties on exports ſhould be fixed generally, in proportion to 2½ per cent. he thought they would be beſt underſtood when reduced to the form of a bill. The imports were again ſo various and complex, that no ſcale could be formed of the rates of duty. Mr Roſe concluded with moving the firſt reſolution.

Mr EDWARDS conſidering that taxes were neceſſary, ſaid he would not object to the preſent meaſure; but he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would explain ſome points of conſiderable importance which he had ſtated. He would aſk whether the rate, *ad valorem*, was to be taken according to the marketable value of the goods, or from the value marked in the Inſpector-General's book; which in ſome caſes was double the real value, as appeared to have been the caſe when the prices of coffee imported were laid before the Houſe in the laſt ſeſſion. Several articles therefore from the Weſt Indies would, by this fictitious valuation, pay a tax of five per cent.—He wiſhed to know if it was intended that ſugars ſhould pay a duty on being exported from this country, after having paid the duty on importation. The duty on tonnage he conſidered to be a tax on all goods exported. He was no enemy to this meaſure generally. But obſerving the thinneſs of the Houſe, he wiſhed the conſideration of it might be put off for a ſhort time.

Mr ROSE ſaid, with reſpect to the valuation upon goods, a tariff would be formed to eſtabliſh their general rates; and a table ſent to the different merchants for that purpoſe. It was true what the Hon. Gentleman had ſaid about the price of coffee; but that circumſtance aroſe from the rates in the Inſpector-General's book having been ſo laid in the time of King William. As to a duty on goods that were to be exported after importation, he could inform the Hon. Gentleman that none was to be laid on ſugar or coffee, altho' the continent of Europe could not be ſupplied with thoſe articles from any other place except Great Britain.

Sir FRANCIS BARING ſaid, he could not agree with one of the Hon. Gentleman's propoſitions, that of laying the heavieſt tax on America, which was one of the the beſt cuſtomers this country had for her manufactures. The Houſe ſhould conſider how impolitic it would be. The trading part of the nation was now called upon to pay very heavy burdens; and it was ready to do ſo, as far as had on a former day been ſtated to be neceſſary for the defence of the country. If the intended meaſure was to be extended to neutral ſhips, that part of our trade would be completely baniſhed from the country.

Mr ROSE ſaid, that no ſuch thing was intended.

Mr PEELE ſaid, he was a friend to the principle of the meaſure; but he conceived it to be unwiſe and impolitic to cramp manufactures, not ſo much on account of its affecting manufactures as the revenue of the country. It would appear, if Gentlemen conſidered, that one pound of cotton, which in its raw ſtate would coſt only 1s. 6d. would in its manufactured ſtate ſell for 6s. ſo by this the nation gained 4s. 6d.

The ſeveral reſolutions were then agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The bill for laying a duty on armorial bearings was read a firſt time.

On the queſtion that the miſdemeanour coſts bill be committed, the Houſe proceeded to a diviſion, when there being only thirty-one Members preſent, they immediately adjourned.

MAY 17.

The order of the day being read for the further conſideration of the report upon the ſale of the land-tax,

Mr ROSE moved, that it ſhould be deferred until to-morrow. He ſaid, he could undertake to ſay, that after to-morrow, no propoſition would be made for further delay.

The bill for impoſing a duty on armorial bearings was read a ſecond time.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was deferred until to-morrow; and the reſolutions were ordered to be printed.

The yeomanry cavalry bill was committed, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on the protection of trade was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon the ſhip-owner's bill.

Mr Ald. LUSHINGTON moved an amendment to the firſt clauſe, limiting the time in which actions ſhould be brought, to one year after the accident ſhould be known to the party, by which the right of action accrued.

The Committee divided—Ayes 51—Noes 30.—21 Majority in favour of the amendment.

The bill then went through the Committee, and the Houſe adjourned.

London.

MAY 18.

Wedneſday noon, the Queen and five Princeſſes went from Buckingham-Houſe in two of the Duke of York's coaches, attended by his Royal Highneſs, to the Tower, to view the curioſities of that fortreſs.—Marquis Cornwallis and General Vernon, were attending to receive them. After the Royal Family had viewed the armoury and the animals, they went to the Mint, where the whole proceſs of the gold and ſilver coinage from its firſt ſtate was ſhewn them.

Wedneſday, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence, and Prince Erneſt, dined with their Majeſties and the Princeſſes at Buckingham Houſe. In the evening a large company of nobility were invited to cards.

The Princeſs of Wales completed the 30th year of her age yeſterday, on which occaſion her Royal Highneſs gave an elegant breakfaſt to a number of the Nobility at Carlton-Houſe, among whom were the Duke and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, the Earl and Counteſs of Cholmondeley, and the Counteſs of Caernarvon.—A ſelect party were alſo invited to dine with her Royal Highneſs.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince had alſo a large party to dinner at Carlton-Houſe. The Duke of York, the Archbiſhop of York, the Dean of Chriſtchurch, the Duke of Norfolk, and ſeveral other noblemen were of the party.

Wedneſday, the Duke of Leinſter was at the levee, for the firſt time theſe ten years; and Lord Viſcount Duncan, on his return from Scotland, previous to reſuming the command of the ſquadron in the North Seas.

Lord St Vincent has contributed 2000l. annually to the ſupport of the war, excluſive of his aſſeſſed taxes; his ſervants 18l. Admiral Kingſmill 1000l. alſo, independent of his aſſeſſed taxes; his ſervants 30l.

General orders recently iſſued by Sir Charles Grey, to the troops on the Suſſex coaſt, after ſtating the threats of invaſion held out by the enemy, and pledging himſelf for the reſult being brilliant and honourable for England, ſay, "But nevertheleſs, and to guard againſt accidents, the General appriſes the troops, that in caſe a landing ſhould be made by the enemy, after eſcaping the vigilance of our well-conducted numerous navy, to the eaſtward in Eſſex, or to the weſtward in Kent or Suſſex, and which are certainly more immediately threatened, it may be neceſſary to embark a part of the troops to make a ſucceſsful landing behind the enemy, whilſt an army is acting on their front; in which ſituation their communications would be cut off, and their flanks and rear being acted upon, it would not be a conteſt of many hours duration, before the invaders would feel the fatal effects of their temerity, by being ignominiouſly driven back into the water, killed, or made priſoners."

Wedneſday, a meeting took place in Hyde Park, between Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Iriſh brigade, and Captain Brown. They were both wounded in the firſt round, the former in the breaſt, the latter in the neck. The ſeconds then interfered, and, through their means, the parties became reconciled. The affair originated in a quarrel which took place between them while ſerving in the Weſt Indies. They fought at the diſtance of only five paces.

The gentlemen ſummoned on the Jury for the trial of the State Priſoners at Maidſtone, are ordered to attend in Court at ſeven o'clock next Monday morning.

It is not yet decided whether the priſoners at Maidſtone, ſhould be tried ſeparately or conjunctively; although they all come under one indictment.

It appears that the French have plundered *Europe* within theſe three years, of upwards of TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS STERLING!—They now look towards America; ſhould they fail in the *North*, their *good friends* in the *South*, we have no doubt, will be obliged to pay for their diſappointment.—Talk of Egypt!—Mexico and Peru, it will be found, are the ultimate objects.—*Louiſiana* and the *Floridas* open as good a road to the left as to the right.

It was generally believed, at the time of the breaking off of the laſt negociation between this country and France, that the Directory had, by the agency of neutral merchants, ſpeculations in the alley here to ſuch an extent as to determine their conduct with reſpect to the propoſitions to be made to the Britiſh Plenipotentiary. The late detection of their corruption and profligacy, with reſpect to America, appears to favour, if not to confirm the report.

The account given ſome days ſince, of the loſs of a French ſhip of the line, by fire in the harbour of L'Orient, is confirmed by the Paris Journals which arrived on Tueſday night. A paper of the 7th inſt. ſtates the circumſtance in the following words:—"About three o'clock in the morning, the ſhip called the Quatorze Juillet (Fourteenth July) was obſerved to be on fire at L'Orient, and in an inſtant after ſhe was all in a blaze. She had been imprudently left during the night to the care of two very old men, who have probably periſhed. They had been celebrating a *fete* on board the veſſel."

The French Directory have advertiſed a reward for the apprehenſion of Sir Sydney Smith, whom they thus deſcribe—"Sidney Smith, middle ſized, very thin brown hair, blue eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, long noſe, ſpeaking French well, about thirty years of age."

The embargo has been taken off the veſſels on the eaſt coaſt bound for London, but thoſe deſtined for foreign parts are ſtill forbidden to ſail.

PEERAGES.—Among thoſe to be immediately dignified, the Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Fitzwilliam are to be created Dukes.

We underſtand, that though the Secret Expedition from Margate got under weigh on Monday evening, it blew ſo hard, that the fleet was obliged to come to anchor again. It ſailed on Tueſday evening. Detachments, both of light artillery and diſmounted cavalry, have joined it, and the force is very conſiderably augmented. The land forces are commanded by General Coote; the gunboats by Captain Popham. The naval force which accompanies it has been miſrepreſented; it conſiſts of one 50 gun ſhip, four frigates, eight gunboats, three bomb-veſſels, and one fire-ſhip.

The firſt object of this expedition is ſaid to be the deſtruction or capture of an armament, now fitting out in the port of Fluſhing; which being accompliſhed, an attempt is intended to be made to obtain poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Walcheren, for the purpoſe of holding out an encouragement to the Orange Party in Holland, and favouring the ſpirit of reſiſtance to the French tyranny, which has lately manifeſted itſelf in ſeveral parts of the United Provinces. In the event of our ſucceeding in this expedition, large reinforcements of troops, it is imagined, will be immediately ſent to favour the grand deſign of freeing the people from the ſcourge of the French yoke, under which they at preſent ſmart, and reducing the overgrown power of a corrupt and perfidious foe.

It ſeems by no means improbable that this expedition may have a further or other views; namely, to take poſſeſſion of ſome Foreign Station, by means of which in the event of an invaſion of this country, they may cut off the retreat of the enemy; or come to attack them in the rear, while they are engaged with the forces aſhore in front.

At its firſt ſailing, it appeared to ſtand towards Cherbourg, but in the afternoon it was ſeen ſtanding towards Oſtend. The force conſiſts of thirty-three ſail of ſhips, all armed, carrying 300 artillerymen and 2300 ſoldiers.

Rear-Admiral Mitchell is to ſerve as Captain of the Fleet under the command of Lord Viſcount Duncan.

The laſt public advices from our fleet off Cadiz ſtate, that Lord St Vincent was himſelf returned to Liſbon, but that Admiral Parker, next in command, had moored his fleet in a line of battle off Cadiz harbour, with twenty-three ſail of the line. There had been ſome very blowing weather, and the letter communicated to us obſerves, that it confers the higheſt honour on his abilities as a ſeaman, that he ſhould have been enabled to keep the ſhips in their ſtations. During theſe heavy gales of wind, however, one Spaniſh ſhip of the line and two frigates had eſcaped.

All the letters from the fleet ſtate, that it was generally underſtood on board that the Spaniſh Admiral Mazaredo had poſitive orders to ſail. Our ſeamen wish for no better amuſement, and are in the higheſt ſpirits.

Trade at Liſbon is rather at a ſtand, and merchants in general are fearful to ſpeculate in any line.

The French army on the right bank of the Rhine, from its being ſuppoſed likely to haſten the operations of the Congreſs of Raſtadt, is called——"the Army of Peace."

The troops aſſembled in the different ports of Italy are called "the left wing of the army of England!"

FRANCE and AMERICA.

The following ſum of the inſtructions given to the American Envoys ſent to France, exhibits in a narrow compaſs the nature of the claims of the United States.

"On a ſuppoſition that a treaty will be negociated to alter and amend the treaties which now exiſt between France and the United States, the following leading principles to govern the negociation are ſubjoined.

"1. Conſcious integrity authorizing the Government to inſiſt, that no blame no cenſure be directly nor indirectly imputed to the United States. But, on the other hand, however exceptionable in the view of our own Government, and in the eyes of an impartial world, may have been the conduct of France, yet ſhe may be unwilling to acknowledge any aggreſſions, and we do not wiſh to wound her feelings, or to excite reſentment. It will therefore be beſt to adopt on this point the principle of the Britiſh treaty, and "terminate our differences in ſuch manner, as, without referring to the merits of our reſpective complaints and pretenſions, may be the beſt calculated to produce mutual ſatisfaction and good underſtanding."

"2. That no aid be ſtipulated in favour of France during the preſent war.

"3. That no engagement be made inconſiſtent with the obligations of any prior treaty.

"4. That no reſtraint on our lawful commerce with any other nation be admitted.

"5. That no ſtipulation be made, under colour of which tribunals can be eſtabliſhed within our juriſdiction, or perſonal privileges claimed by French citizens, incompatible with the complete ſovereignty and independence of the United States, in matters of policy, commerce, and government.

"It will be expedient to limit the duration of the treaty to a term of from ten to twenty years. Such changes in the circumſtances of the two parties are likely to happen within either of thoſe periods, as to give one, or both, good reaſon to deſire a change in the conditions of the treaty. From this limitation may be excepted ſuch articles as are declaratory of a ſtate of peace, or as are intended to regulate the conduct of the two nations at the commencement of, or during a ſtate of war, or which are founded in morality and juſtice, and are in their nature of perpetual obligation. Of this kind may be conſidered the tenth article of the treaty with Great Britain which therefore may very properly be introduced into the treaty with France.

"Finally, the great object of the Government being to do juſtice to France and her citizens, if in any thing we have injured them,—to obtain juſtice for the multiplied injuries they have committed againſt us,—and to preſerve peace, your ſtile and manner of proceeding will be ſuch as ſhall moſt directly tend to ſecure theſe objects.—There may be ſuch a change of men and meaſures in France, as will authoriſe, perhaps render politic, the uſe of ſtrong language, in deſcribing the treatment we have received. On the other hand, the French Government may be determined to fruſtrate the negociation, and throw the odium on this country; in which caſe, any thing like warmth and harſhneſs would be made the pretext. If things remain in their preſent ſituation, the ſtile of repreſentation will unite, as much as poſſible, calm dignity with ſimplicity, force of ſentiment with mildneſs of language, and be calculated to impreſs an idea of inflexible perſeverance, rather than of diſtruſt or confidence."

It was some time ago intimated to the public, that a gentleman who had just then come from France (Mr Beckford of Fonthill,) was charged with a proposition from our Ministry from the Executive Directory. We now, from good authority, learn, that this proposition was, for the British Government to put 50,000l. into the *private pocket* of the Executive Directory, which, it was insinuated, might dispose them to turn a favourable ear to our proposals for peace. The overture was of course rejected, with that scorn which all virtuous men must feel, at the developement of such unexampled baseness and venality.

The means of obtaining peace from the *virtuous* and *incorruptible* Government of France remain no longer doubtful. Their treatment of Portugal and America clearly proves that they are willing to negociate with a power that has the *necessary ability* to enter into a treaty with them. The requisite ability for that purpose does not, however, appear to be of the *head*, but of the *pocket*; so that to insure success to any future application for peace that may be made by the British Cabinet, they will only have to store the *pocket* of their agent with *gold*, and it will matter not with what kind of stuff his *head* is filled.

Such is the history of the American negociation, with which the enlightened and well governed citizens of France are furnished. If the state of the press at Paris was such as to permit the real truth to transpire, we should have no hesitation in anticipating the downfal of a Government which has added to the grossest corruption the most barefaced falsehood. The *sinfulness* of which the American Envoys were guilty, was an unwillingness to accede, as a preliminary negociation, to the payment of a bribe of 50,000l. to the *virtuous Directory of the Great Nation, the friends of the oppressed, and the enemies of corruption.*—This money, it appears from the official documents, was to be paid as the price of the American Envoys' residence in Paris; the pecuniary sacrifice which was to be made to France as the price of peace, was much greater. No progress could, even after the payment of the first sum, be made in the negociation, until the United States should have consented to give cash for the worthless paper securities which France had wrung from her allies the Dutch.—Then, and not till then, were the Americans to be admitted to make those concessions which the disturbers of the peace of mankind had exacted from every nation that has been weak enough to comply with their first demands.

The reluctance displayed by the French Plenipotentiaries at Lisle to treat of peace with Lord Malmesbury, which has so long been deemed unaccountable, is now fully elucidated to the meanest understanding, by the recent conduct of the Executive Directory towards the American Envoys. His Lordship, with all his great talents, does not seem to have been duly acquainted with the modern diplomatic policy *de l'argent*; and by not offering, in the first place, a large *douceur* for the *private use* of the corrupt despots, he of course failed in the object of his mission.

The Lively frigate was lost through the zeal of Capt. Morris, who wishing to keep the line as close as possible, that none of the enemy's ships should escape, stood too close in shore. The night being dark, she struck, and in the morning the enemy's batteries opened on the boats which were saving the men out of her. However only one man was lost; and the frigate was blown up. She was lost off Rota Point.

Capt. Morris has been honourably acquitted by a Court Martial which sat on his conduct respecting the loss of his ship.

Wednesday Mr Abraham Newland went to the Stock Exchange, and read a letter from Mr Pitt to the Governor of the Bank; the purport of which was to acquaint him that he should be ready to receive the proposals of such persons as were desirous of treating for the ensuing lottery, on Friday next at 12 o'clock.

THE LADY SHORE.

Extract of a letter from Mary Clarke, late a convict on board the Lady Shore, addressed to Mrs Green, opposite the Charity School, Bethlem Green Road, dated Montevidore and Fort St Philips, January 10. 1798, and received by the post from Falmouth on the 12th April, 1798.

"Ere this gets to hand, I hope you have received two letters which I sent by two different Captains of the Spanish packets, which frequently come here from Cadiz with dispatches; lest they should miscarry, I embrace the opportunity of giving you a third letter by another Captain.

"On Wednesday the 7th of June, 1797, we sailed with a fine wind from Falmouth, and continued till we passed the line, which was on Saturday the 22d of July, steering for Rio Janeiro, to water, &c. which place, by our course and reckoning, the 31st we were only 50 leagues from. On Tuesday, the 1st of August, a conspiracy of the soldiers formed a plan to take the ship, which they did in less than ten minutes, by first killing the first mate, Mr Lambert, and secondly Capt. Wilcocks. These parricides consisted of 17 in number, viz. ten Frenchmen, and seven Irishmen. One of the Frenchmen, one Delay, was killed by the spirit of Mr Lambert, who resisted most nobly to defend and preserve the ship, when, poor man, he lost his life. These pirates managed their business extremely well, by taking advantage of the time of the morning, which was about half after four, little or no wind, when the watch below was just gone to bed, the watch upon deck also fast asleep, on their different stations, as well as the sentries, so that they had very little obstruction in the way to complete their horrid deed.

"After the ship was taken, and the new masters had formed their officers, &c. &c. they changed their course for this place, with an intent to sell the ship, &c. &c. as well as the convicts. We arrived in this bay on Monday the 28th of August.

"The generous Spaniards would not purchase any white people upon any account whatever. The ladies took some one, some two, and others three of the convicts home to their castles, and treated them most genteelly well.

"The Lady Shore is condemned as a Spanish prize, and all the Frenchmen and Irishmen are made prisoners of war.

"What singular pleasure it affords me when I consider, had my dear husband been on board, he would now be a prisoner of war, locked up in the citadel of this place, with all my unfortunate countrymen, sailors and soldiers, all together; it is true they are treated well."

YARMOUTH, May 16.

This morning arrived three more Dutch hoys. One of the prizes brought in on Monday last is said to be worth 100,000 pounds.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MAY 16.

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS.

Mr ERSKINE moved for rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a Mr Solsby, one of the magistrates for the county of Northumberland. That application was made on the part of Cuthbert Nicholson, Esq. who lives at Beresford, in that county. That gentleman had occasion to sue this worthy magistrate—it was sworn that Mary Walker, who also lives at Beresford, had attended this magistrate on account of a bastard child, though not in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Geo. II. Mr S. called her before him to inform him of her amours; when she stated that John Foster, a farmer in that part of the country, was the father of her child, and that was all the information she gave to the magistrate. It occurred to Mr S. that Mr C. Nicolson, who lived there also, and being a young man, might likewise have some acquaintance with this lady. He therefore desired to be let a little farther into her history. Upon that the lady, who seemed to be thrown into embarrassment and confusion, was obliged to admit that besides John Foster, C. Nicolson, Robert Watson, and Robert Phipps, the last two of whom were farmers, *had been in her good graces.*

It was sworn that the magistrate on that occasion suggested to her, that though she must be supposed to be the best judge who was the father of her child, yet that he could give her some exceeding good reasons why she should not swear it to John Foster. He told her that Mr C. Nicolson was a gentleman, and if she should swear the child to him, he (Mr S.) would make a laird (a scotch word to denote the owner of a certain quantity of real property) of her child, and that he should take care that a handsome settlement was made upon it. Upon this, she promised to swear the child to Mr C. N. In consequence of that the magistrate summoned before him all those gentlemen who had been in the good graces of the lady; and he sat like an auctioneer, with an hammer in his hand, ready to knock down the child to any of the gentlemen the lady should swear it to. She, as it had been previously settled, swore it to Mr C. N. The lady lamented at the time that this gentlemen should be obliged to pay all the costs, although the rest of the gentlemen had been equally guilty. The other gentlemen were dismissed, on each of them paying 2s. and the magistrate made an order of filiation on C. Nicolson, which order afterwards, on an appeal to the quarter sessions, was quashed. He said, Mr Wood would state to the Court some other pleasing incidents in the conduct of this worthy magistrate.

Lord KENYON.—Take a rule to shew cause.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

BEFORE N. BOND, ESQ.

John Carter and *William Barnes* were examined before the above magistrate, charged with having, with a forged letter, obtained a tide-waiter's place in the Custom-house. It purported to be a letter of recommendation from a gentleman of the name of Sparrow, of Newcastle-under-Line, to Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. begging him to use his interest in procuring a tide-waiter's place for Barnes, which Mr Bootle did, the hand writing of the forged letter being so much like Mr Sparrow's, as to deceive him.

Carter was called upon to give an account how he came possessed of the letter in question, when he stated, that he got it from a person of the name of Heath, but refused to tell his place of abode; and added, that he thought the letter to be a real one, and accordingly took it to its direction. It appeared during their examination that Carter had been in the habits of obtaining money to procure places under Government. The magistrate committed them for further examination.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, Mar 18.

THE Favourite, Bradley, from Demerara to Liverpool, is taken by the Bouginville French privateer, and carried into L'Orient, after an action of three hours, in which one man was killed, and the Captain and several people wounded.

The Clio, Coupland, and Richard, Bradley, from Lancaster to Martinico, beat off a privateer of 20 guns, seven days after, sailing.

The Perseverance, Pelter, is taken by a French privateer and carried into Norway.

The Friendship, Sutton, from London to Martinico, was captured 16th March, by La Tigre French privateer, and carried into St Sebastians.

The Pomona (Dane) from Cornwall to Naples, is captured, carried into Algeziras, and the cargo condemned.

The Hoffnung (a Prussian), from Rotterdam to Newry, is taken and carried into Ostend. The cargo is sold.

The Express, Steele, from St Vincents to Africa, is taken and carried into St Croix.

WINDS AT DEAL.

May 15. S.—16. S. W.—17. S. W.—blows hard.

MAILS.

Arrived,—Ireland, 3.—Lisbon, 1.—America, 6.
Due,—Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 4.

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK	119		INDIA STOCK		
3 *per cent. con.*	48⅞ ¼		*Long Ann.*	13⅜ ½	
4 *per cent.*	59⅞	60⅝ 60	*Short*	6	3-16
5 *per cent. Ann.*	74⅞	75⅛ 75	*Omnium*	1¼	

This day (May 18.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 48⅜

DR A. HAMILTON
IS MOVED FROM THE CASTLE HILL TO ST JAMES's SQUARE, No. 4. NEW TOWN.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MAY 21.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 18.

Went into a Committee on the British Fishery Bill, and ordered the report to be received on Monday next.

The report of the South Sea Whale Fishery bill was received.

Went into a Committee to consider of the duties on spices imported by the East India Company, ordered the report to be received on Monday.

The report of the Committee on the county of Edinburgh Road bill was taken into farther consideration, and being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr TAIT presented a petition from the Brewers of Edinburgh against the bill for continuing the duty of two pennies Scots on the beer brewed in that city.—Ordered to be referred to the Committee on the bill.

The Tanners bill was committed, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

The Committee on the Salt duties was deferred from Monday to Wednesday next.

LAND TAX.

On the motion of Mr PITT, the report of the Committee on the Land Tax bill was taken into farther consideration.

Several verbal amendments were made on the bill.

THE INVASION.

"The project of the threatened descent upon England by the Republican troops is become the general topic of speculation on the Continent. The *Spectateur du Nord* contains some interesting observations on this head. The writer calculates the resources of the enemy to execute the project, and our means. He states the naval force of the French destined to be employed at 90 ships of the line, and that of Great Britain at 100 ships, and supposes that Cadiz will be the point of junction for the French, Venetian, and Spanish squadrons.

"Should Lord St Vincent, (he remarks) be obliged to retire from the blockade of Cadiz, he will take his station before Brest. To the advantage of superiority of numbers in favour of England, must be added the uniformity of manœuvres, of language, of command, and of interest; and what can the discordant fleets of Venice, Spain, and France, effect against so formidable a power? England enjoys by sea all the advantages of unity which France possessed against the coalition by land.

"Admitting the junction of the enemy's fleets in the Mediterranean with that at Cadiz, it will be necessary for them to proceed to Brest, which can hardly be done without hazarding a general engagement; but should they succeed in making Brest, it will be impossible for so immense an armament to escape the vigilance of the English, and put to sea again, as General Hoche did, favoured by tempestuous weather and long winter nights.—An attack on Jersey and Guernsey will probably be the forerunner of the expedition, and they form two useful points, both for facilitating the descent, and for covering a retreat in case of failure.

"It would be foolish to imagine, that the naval force is to sail at the same time with the immense fleet of transports which have the land troops on board.—It is far more natural to suppose, that the French fleet will sail first in quest of the enemy, and that the most dreadful conflict will ensue, the result of which will force the remains of the two fleets into port. The French lay no claim, either to superior skill in manœuvring, nor to the glory of a victory. They expect to be defeated, but they will derive motives for triumph from the mischief done to the enemy. There object is, to give the English fleet battle, to cripple it in such a manner that whether victorious or defeated, it will be forced to return to port, in order to give the fleet of transports an opportunity to set sail under convoy of a few ships kept in reserve, joined to those which have been least damaged in battle. Under their protection, and that of the numerous gun-boats which are constructing in every port, they hope to convoy their transports to the English coast.

"The raising of the blockade of Cadiz is the first act of the bloody tragedy which is now preparing. The arrival of the combined fleets at Brest will be the second; the sailing of the fleet of transports the third, and the landing the fourth." The author, after having proved all the difficulties attending the three first, proceeds to the fourth; namely, to a discussion of the military means of the French for their land campaign in England, after having made good a landing. He endeavours to prove, that these means, supposing even that they meet with the fullest success in the three first acts, must lead them to the fifth and last act, namely, *their complete destruction, which will form the catastrophe of the whole piece.*"

The French journals are full of abuse of Mr Sheridan for his late philippic against them.—All the English papers also are denounced by them as *bought*, except *one*, which they acknowledge as *staunch to their cause*—i. e.—*Bought by themselves!*

We are happy to say, that considerable hopes are now entertained for the life of Colonel Finch. This gentleman is one of the three officers who cast lots for their lives in America. The others were Colonel Elde and Sir Charles Asgill, of whom the first was killed before Dunkirk in September, 1793.

Admiral Lord DUNCAN's arrival at Stamford, Lincolnshire, on Friday week, was announced by the ringing of bells, &c. &c. The Volunteer Corps of Infantry immediately assembled, and marched to the George Inn, where they received the gallant veteran under arms, whilst the band played *God Save the King*, after which they fired three vollies in honour of his visit. The scene was truly pleasing, when the brave Admiral and his son walked through the ranks, and thanked the corps for the honour they did him, whilst Lady DUNCAN and her amiable daughter returned the compliment from a window of the inn. It being market-day, many hundreds of people were gratified with a sight of the venerable hero, and joined the corps in loud huzzas.

Died at Glasgow, on Tuesday last the 15th curt. justly regretted, Mr ROBERT ANDERSON, Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers.

THOMAS RUDDACH, Esq. of Tobago, died there lately.

Perished at sea Mr ROBERT BUCHAN, third son of George Buchan of Kello, Esq. one of the mates of the Arniston East Indiaman.—He fell over-board in a hard gale, when the ship was sailing at the rate of twelve knots in the hour. He was a very promising young man and beloved by the ship's company, who made every effort, at the hazard of their lives, to save him, though to their mortification unsuccessful.

The North York Militia, commanded by Lord DUNDAS, are arrived at Haddington and Dunbar, and the Supplementary at Carlisle, previous to their encampment at Westbarns, near Dunbar. They are a remarkably fine body of men. The 65th has marched from Dunbar for Linlithgow.

His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has given instructions to the Bailiffs of his different manors to lay proposals before his tenantry, and their labourers for forming armed corps of infantry and cavalry, to be under the immediate command of his Grace, who proposes to furnish cloathing and horse furniture at his own expence, and pay one shilling per day to those who chuse to accept it, for each time of exercise. On Tuesday last, a great number of names were entered in the manor of Tynemouth.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the Assembly agreed to take up the cause respecting the settlement of Penpont on Monday, and the cause of Urechin on Tuesday.

Several Committees were appointed, viz.—on the Royal Bounty Fund—to audite the public accounts—and on the state of the Church in the North Highlands.

A correspondent at Hull says—A letter is received from Captain WILSON, addressed to the Treasurer of the MISSIONARY SOCIETY, dated Canton, in China, the 16th of December last, informing him, that through the blessing of Divine Providence, he had been enabled to settle eighteen Missionaries on the island of Otaheite, together with the women and children, whose reception was distinguished by the greatest hospitality and kindness on the part of the natives. Ten of the other Missionaries were settled at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, and one of them, (viz. Mr CROOK) at the Marquis's.

Captain WILSON had the opportunity of revisiting the Missionaries at Otaheite and at Tongataboo, after having left them among the natives for a considerable interval, and they continued to experience the utmost kindness, and assurance of protection. It was intended to have left two missionaries at the Marquesas, where the Chief of the island manifested the greatest desire to receive them: but one of them preferring to return to Otaheite, Captain WILSON proposed that Mr CROOK also should return, but could not prevail on him to leave the natives, who discovered so strong an affection to him, and so ardent a desire to retain him.

The Edinburgh twopenny Scots bill is recommitted, to get the consent of the Magistrates to the insertion of a clause, empowering the Lords of the Treasury to take the Impost into their hands at the end of three years, upon allowing the city a sum of money equal to its present product.

Last night, the shop of Mr HUTCHISON, South Bridge, was broken into, and several watches, &c. stolen from it.

Whitehall, 11th May 1798.

MY LORD,

I have received the favour of your letter of the 1st inst. transmitting an Address to his Majesty, from the Ministers and Elders, in their Synod assembled, of that body of Dissenters from the Church of Scotland, commonly called Burgher Seceders, which I have had the honour to lay before him; and have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PORTLAND.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland.

CITY OF EDINBURGH ASSESSED TAXES.

The Commissioners for the City of Edinburgh appointed their next and final Meeting to be held in the Old Justiciary Court Room, on Saturday next the 26th inst. at ten o'clock; when the Cases upon Income *only* will be taken under consideration, of which all concerned are hereby required to take notice, and attend prepared with a declaration verified in terms of the 54th section of the Act of Parliament passed this present Session, entitled, "An act for granting to his Majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war."

By order of the Commissioners,

Council Chamber, Edinburgh, 21st May, 1798. } JAMES LAING, Clk.

GILDING OF WATCHES,
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

SCOTT,

Watchmaker to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with from them in the Clock and Watch Trade—hopes for a continuance of their favours, and assures those who shall please to honour him with their employment, that his most assiduous endeavours shall always be exerted to make his work give general satisfaction.

He takes this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has invented a new method of GILDING on METAL, which is far superior in lustre and durability to the method formerly practised in Britain.

J. S. begs leave to inform the Lord Lieutenants, Noblemen and Gentlemen commanding the militia and other military corps in Scotland, that he has of late Manufactured and Gilded Swords, and other Military accoutrements for a number of the Volunteer Corps, and will execute any further orders with the greatest dispatch. He manufactures REGULATION SWORDS, as ordered by his Majesty for the Army, upon more reasonable terms than has hitherto been done in England. Officers may have their Swords Regilded—and those who have Blades only may have them Fitted after the Regulation Pattern.

N. B.—Watchmakers may have the inside of Watches or Cases Gilded, that will have a superior richness, either in the French or British style, upon the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Edinburgh, No. 13 Priest's Street, }
May 21. 1798. }

DUTCH FLAX FOR SALE.

APPLY (letters post paid) to WILLIAM HALL and Co. Edinburgh.

ITCH INFALLIBLY CURED
AT TWICE RUBBING,
BY JACKSON's ORIGINAL OINTMENT.

PREPARED only by JAS. BARCLAY, (late T. Jackson) No. 95. Fleetmarket, London, where it has been prepared and sold for upwards of fifty years. It cures annually fifteen thousand persons, and was never known to fail.

It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other pernicious ingredient, and may be used with safety by women with child, and infants newly born, and is not disagreeable in its flavour. Its safety and dispatch is fully manifested by the Faculty adopting it in their private practice, which several of the most reputable have done for many years.

It becomes particularly necessary to caution those who are afflicted with the above distemper against imposition, as several unprincipled men have substituted their own pernicious trash (whose basis is Mercury) in its stead; and, taking advantage of the death of Mr Jackson, have put his name to their preparation:—You will therefore observe, as you regard your health, that the name of *T. Barclay* is wrote on the stamp (affixed to each box) without which it cannot be genuine.—Price 1s. 9d. each box.

Sold by the Proprietor, JAMES BARCLAY, No. 95. Fleetmarket, London—and by his appointment by
R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
WATSON & CO. AND J. BAXTER,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;

Mackintosh and Co. Inverness	W. Anderson, Stirling
R. Morrison and Son, Perth	A. Barry, Paisley
J. Allan, Dundee	E. Humble, Newcastle
J. Mennons, Glasgow	F. Jolly, Carlisle

And by one or more reputable shopkeepers in most towns of the kingdom.

Where may be had,
JACKSON's ASTHMATIC CANDY,
For Complaints of the Stomach and Lungs.

The success of this Medicine in removing Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed, and asthmatic habit is universally acknowledged.—Price 2s. 6d. or 4s. 1½d. the box, duty included

Shipping Intelligence.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

May 19. Unity, Carter, from Whitby goods—Three Sisters Mairns, from Montrose, malt.——21. Happy Return, Primrose, from Dundee, grain—Nelly, Thomson, from Alburgh, grain and Hides—Vrouw Elisma, from Rotterdam, goods.—Two sloops with coals.

☞ A CERTAIN FACT!!!

The infallible RAT POWDER, is the only Compoſition ye diſcovered that rats of every ſpecies will eat. As they prefer it to all other food, and though the ſmalleſt particle is inſtant death, they will eat it even to fight till they drop, and will not be driven from it; yet no cat will touch it. It is equally deſtructive to Water-Rats and Mice.

Its ſucceſs in the Sugar Plantations, and in hot climates, where it has deſtroyed hords of Rats that devoured the corn as faſt as it ſprang out of the ground, well deſerves the attention of merchants and planters.

It is ſold at 2s. 6d. the Packet, with directions, by Meſſ. JEREMY, BELL, and HOWARD, St Martin's Lane, London, and

J. BAXTER,

Italian Warehouſe, South Bridge, Edinburgh;

A. M'Donald and J. Mennons, Glaſgow—J. Whiteſaw, Greenock—A. Barry, Paiſley—T. Wright, Stirling—J. Allan, Dundee—P. Craigie, Montroſe—R. Dempſter, Cupar, Fife—J. Blyth, Leven—J. Anderſon, Aberdeen—D. M'Pherſon, Inverneſs, and J. Fothringhame, Dunfermline.

LIVERPOOL, February 12. 1798.

Mr LIGNUM

I TAKE the opportunity of forwarding this—The incloſed is the atteſtation of Peter Gilbank, who came voluntarily forward and ſwore to the truth thereof, which I thought proper to tranſmit to you, and am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

THOs. BILLINGE.

Printer of the Liverpool Advertiſer and Marine Intelligencer.

Mr LIGNUM, Surgeon, at his Diſpenſary, No. 57. Bridge Street, Manchester

SIR,

IT is with the greateſt pleaſure I acquaint you of the eaſe and comfort I enjoy from the uſe of your invaluable Drops. After being afflicted with a violent ſcorbutic eruption for twenty-three years, which entirely covered my body, I am perfectly cured by taking only three bottles of your Antiſcorbutic Drops; and have continued perfectly ſound for the laſt fourteen months. I communicate this to you for the benefit of the afflicted,

And am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

PETER GILBANK.

Liverpool, Strand Street, No. 54.

Sworn before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the borough of Liverpool, this ſecond day day of February 1798. GEO. DUNBAR.

☞ Theſe Drops are ſold in moulded bottles ſquare bottles at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones. They may be had, wholeſale and retail, at Mr LIGNUM's, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,

No 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by

Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 15, St. Andrew's Street, N. Town.
Mr Coke, bookſeller, Leith. | Meſſ. Johnſton & Biſſet, Perth
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glaſgow. | Mr Scott, ſurgeon, Kelſo. Mr Dickſon, druggiſt, Dumfries
Mr Dick, ſurgeon, Dundee. | Mr Phorſon, Berwick.
Mr Dempſter, ſurgeon, Cupar | Mr Brown, Mr Hodſon, Mr Hall, } Printers, Newcaſtle.
Mr Cragie, Montroſe

*** Mr Scott and Mr M'Donald being appointed wholeſale agents for Scotland, Patent Medicine Venders may be ſupplied with any quantity on the ſame terms as at the Diſpenſary in Manchester.

JUDICIAL SALE OF CULROSS.

THE SALE of this ESTATE is ADJOURNED till Wedneſday the 6th of June next, when it will be expoſed at a reduced upſet price, of which notice will be given.

A TAVERN TO LET.

To be Let for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to immediately,

THAT well-known and frequented TAVERN, with the Ground, Garden, and Office-houſes thereto belonging, ſome time occupied by the now deceaſed Thomas Nicolſon, vintner in Mid Calder, and laſt by William Temple, lying in village of Mid Calder, on the great Glaſgow road, twelve miles weſt from Edinburgh.

The proprietor propoſes to let, along with the Tavern and pertinents, a PARK of good land, of from 10 to 15 acres, which lies within 300 yards of the town.

For further particulars, apply to William Young, writer in Edinburgh, at Calderhall. The houſe will be ſhown by Mr Temple's ſervant, or William Kippen, merchant in Mid Calder. —The tenant can be accommodated with a ſtack of Old Hay for immediate uſe.

FARMS AND MILLS,

In the Counties of Clackmanan and Fife,

To be LET for 19 years, & entered to at Martinmas 1798,

I. THE MILLS and MILL-LANDS of LINMILN, lying in the Upper Barony of Clackmanan, within two miles of the Frith of Forth. The lands conſiſt of about 118 acres, and will be let either with or without the Mills. The ſtream of water and extent of fall are equal to any weight of machinery at all ſeaſons. The premiſſes will be ſhown by James Sandres, at Craigrie of Clackmanan.

II. The Farm of WESTER FLISK, part of the barony of Ballinbreich, in the north of Fife, as at preſent poſſeſſed by James Sime. It conſiſts of 143 acres, of which 114 are arable. It lies on the ſouth banks of the Tay, within five miles of the port of Newburgh, and will be ſhown by Peter Brown, at Eaſter Fliſk Mill. the baron officer.

Offers in writing to be given in between and the 12th day of June next, to Charles Innes and William Handyſide, writers to the ſignet. George Aitken, writer in Cupar Fife, will alſo receive offers for the farm of Weſter Fliſk.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered to at Martinmas next, or ſooner if wiſhed for, within the Royal Exchange Coffee Houſe Edinr. on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon—

THE FARM of CLINKMILN, ſituated within a mile of the town of Cupar, in the county of Fife.

It conſiſts in whole of upwards of eighty Engliſh acres. It is all ſubſtantially incloſed, and divided into eighty fields, principally with ſtone and lime walls, in good repair, and each of them is well watered. It is preſently in excellent order.

There is a ſteading of Houſes on it, ſufficient for the accommodation of a tenant, and though let on a leaſe current till the term of Martinmas 1815 (for 194l. 4s. 3d. ſterling of money rent, with eleven hens or ducks, the tenant being likewiſe bound to drive nine cart loads of coals carriage free yearly, or in the proprietor's option, to pay 1s. ſterling for each hen, or duck, and 5s. ſterling for each cart load of coals), the tenant has granted an obligation to renounce the poſſeſſion of it, at any period during the leaſe, when required ſo to do by the Proprietor, of which a purchaſer will have it in his power, to avail himſelf, if he judges it proper.

There is a good whin ſtone quarry on theſe lands, and a command of water ſufficient for carrying on the buſineſs of a diſtillery, or other work requiring ſuch accommodation, which from their local ſituation, might be advantageouſly done.

As alſo, the PROPERTY in Cupar Muir, which belongs to Mr James Robertſon of Balgarvie, lying about a mile weſt from Cupar—It conſiſts of between 40 and 50 acres, about 16 of them have been lately trenched, dunged, limed, and laid down properly in graſs, the reſt of them is occupied by a remarkable fine thriving fir wood about 30 years old.

There has been built and finiſhed ſubſtantially, within theſe three years, a dwelling houſe, ſtable, and byre, on this property. There is a free ſtone quarry on it which never has been wrought, and it forms a ſquare, affords an elegant ſituation for a gentleman of taſte to build on, and is incloſed by a ditch, a thriving hedge, and a ſtrong railing.

A purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to this laſt property and further particulars may be learned by applying to Edward Bruce, clerk to the ſignet.

Clinkmiln will be ſhewn by David Birrel, the tenant of it, and the property in Cupar Muir, by Alexander Orme, tenant in Weſter Balgarvie.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Middleton, in the pariſh of Borthwick, and ſhire of Edinburgh, on Friday the 25th of May current,

A VERY Large Stock of SHEEP, CATTLE, and HORSES, of various kinds. The Sheep are of the blackfaced kind, and of the beſt Bakewell or Leiceſtſhire breed. The Black Cattle are of all kinds and ages: ſome very remarkable Oxen, Cows, and Young Cattle, Highland Scots, three, two and one year old, fed on the ground; with a number of work and other horſes, all good of their kind; all the property of the late Robert Hepburn, Eſq. of Clerkington.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold,

A QUANTITY of STOCK from Armiſton, belonging to the Lord Advocate.

The Sales being to be very conſiderable, the roup will begin at nine o'clock in the morning.

HOUSES & BUILDING GROUND IN DUNBLANE.

TO BE SOLD

By public roup, within the houſe of James Weddeſley, vintner in Dunblane, on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon,

ALL and Whole that PIECE of GROUND in the Bridge-end of Dunblane called THE LITTLE CROFT, with the Houſes, Buildings, Yards, Barns, and Kiln built thereon. As alſo, that YARD or Little INCLOSURE, formerly a great barn and yard in the ſaid Bridge-end of Dunblane, which belonged to James Hutchiſon, portioner of Dunblane, and were diſponed to the truſtees of the deceaſed John Downie, reſiding in St Ninians, under redemption;—all lying within the pariſh of Dunblane, and ſheriffdom of Perth.

The articles of roup and title-deeds will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander M'Gibbon, writer in Stirling; and the tenant will ſhow the ſubjects.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be Sold by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th of June, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, which belonged in property in whole or in part to the late William Paterſon, of Kaimſhill, writer in Kilmarnock, in the lots after mentioned.

LOT I.—The LANDS of HILLHOUSE, and MOSSIDE, and WHITEHILLOCH, with the tiends, lying in the pariſh of Riccarton, and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands hold of the Prince, are of a brown loam and clay ſoil, and conſiſt, according to a meaſurement made by William Crawfurd, of about 117 acres, of which Whitehilloch contains about twenty acres. It is full of marle, and at the expence of 20l. may be made the beſt land in the farm.

The lands of Hillhouſe are let for nineteen years from Martinmas 1789, at 74l. of rent. Moſſide, and Weſtmoſt part of Whitehilloch, are at preſent poſſeſſed by John Merry, without a tack, at 35l. per annum, but will let from 25s. to 30s. per acre upon a nineteen years leaſe. The whole of this lot lies in the immediate neighbourhood of a lime quarry, at which lime for manure may be got at a ſmall expence. The proprietor has a right to the teinds. The public burdens are ſmall, and the whole will be put up at the upſet price of 3402l. 8s. 4d.

LOT II.—The LANDS of LOCHEND and RIGHEAD, and SORN MILN, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Galſton and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands hold blench of a ſubject ſuperior. They contain about 210 acres, are of a good clay ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided, and abound with lime of a ſuperior quality. They are at preſent out of leaſe, but would let on a leaſe at from 22s. to 25s. per acre.—There is no ſtipend payable out of the lands, and the other public burdens are not great. The upſet price of this lot will be 4500l.

Perſons deſirous of viewing the lands may apply to William Parker, Eſq. banker in Kilmarnock, or Mr William Brown, writer there, who will give directions for ſhowing the lands; and for other information as to the lands of Lochend and Righead, application may be made to John Hunter, clerk to the ſignet; and as to the whole, to Thomas Adair, clerk to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARK-SHIRE.

To be Sold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock afternoon,

SEVERAL PARTS and PORTIONS of the Lands and Barony of SYMINGTON, lying in the pariſh of Symington, and ſhire of Lanark; including the Villa called SYMINGTON LODGE, and Farm thereto annexed, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Symington, and ſeveral other farms to the amount of about 280l. ſterling of yearly rent.

The greater part of theſe lands hold of the Crown, and a ſmall addition of valued rent would entitle the purchaſer to a Vote in the county. They are moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clyde, in a healthy country, having the populous village of Symington immediately adjacent, and being within three miles of Biggar, and eight of Lanark, the county town;—In which reſpects they will merit the attention of perſons deſirous to eſtabliſh cotton mills, bleachfields, or other manufactures where a command of water, and a conſiderable population are reckoned of advantage. There are leaſes upon the lands yeilding about 180l. of yearly rent. But the villa and farm of Symington Lodge, rated at 100l. per annum, are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and may be entered to at Martinmas. The whole are capable of the higheſt improvement; and as the villa of Symington Lodge, in the immediate vicinity of the Clyde, was built for, and has been occupied as the reſidence of a genteel family, having coach-houſe and other ſuitable offices, gentlemen engaged in manufactures or agriculture, or fond of the country amuſements of fiſhing, hunting, and ſhooting, will find the premiſſes a moſt deſirable, as well as profitable acquiſition.

James Smyth, land ſurveyor at Biggar, will ſhow the ſeveral farms intended to be expoſed to ſale; and for further particulars, application may be made to James Home, clerk to the ſignet, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of BALHOUFFIE, as formerly advertiſed, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of Fife, and containing upwards of 500 acres of very improveable land.

There is a good old manſion-houſe, excellent garden, and conſiderable quantity of old and young planting.

N. B. Three-fourths of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands, on proper ſecurity.

Alſo, to be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately,

That DWELLING-HOUSE in the South Street of St Andrews, with garden and ſtables, lately occupied by Mr Patullo of Balhouſſie, conſiſting of dining and drawing-rooms, ſix bedrooms and kitchen, ſervants rooms and cellarin the underſtorey.

Further information may be had by applying to Robert Patullo, writer, No. 1. George Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 13th day of June 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

I.—THE Lands of BROOMHEAD and MASONLANDS, lying on the north ſide of the town of Dunfermline. They conſiſt of about 80 Scots acres of rich arable land, and are ſubdivided into fifteen incloſures. They are let on ſhort leaſes at upwards of 200l. per annum, and, if a purchaſer inclines, he may enter to the greateſt part at Martinmas next.

II.—The Lands of CRAIGDUCKY, about two miles north from Dunfermline. They are at preſent under leaſe, of which there are ſeven years to run after Martinmas next, at the rent of 80l. They conſiſt of 153 Scots acres arable, divided into three parks, incloſed by ſtone dykes. About 100 acres have a ſouthern expoſure, at the bottom of which there is a lake, about two miles long, well ſtored with perch and pike. There is ſuppoſed to be valuable ſeams of coal and limeſtone in the lands.—A purchaſer will be entitled to immediate poſſeſſion of twenty acres at the valuation of arbiters.

The lands of Broomhead are delightfully ſituated, and command a view of the Frith of Forth, Caſtle of Edinburgh, and adjacent country. There are Free Stone Quarries on the lands, thriving belts of Planting round the incloſures, with two Farmhouſes and Offices. From their local ſituation, the grounds near the town may be feued to great advantage.

The whole lands hold of the Crown, and entitle to a Freehold Qualification.—The whole will be ſold together, or in the above two lots, as offerers may incline.

For further particulars apply to Charles Innes and William Handyſide, writers to the ſignet, who have powers to conclude a private bargain between and the day of ſale.

NOTICE

To JOHN BRUCE, ſon of George Bruce, late tenant in Cowdon, near Dalkeith, or his deſcendants

THAT GEORGE BRUCE, *Brother* of the ſaid John Bruce, died in the month of July 1796; after executing a ſettlement of his eſtate (which is conſiderable) in favour of his brother John, and the heirs of his body, provided they appeared and claim the ſame within *twenty years* after his death, but burdened with certain Legacies if he or they did not appear and claim within *two years* after his death—and, in caſe the ſaid John Bruce or his deſcendants ſhould not appear and claim within the ſaid ſpace of 20 years, it is provided that no part of the ſaid eſtate is to deſcend upon him or them, but is ſettled in favour of his other relations.

Mr John Bruce left Scotland ſeveral years ago, and none of his relations have heard of him ſince that time; therefore this notice is given to him and his deſcendants, ſo that if he or any of them are alive, they may appear and claim accordingly. And upon applying to Mr Robert Hog, at Glaſmount, near Kinghorn, or Thomas Adair, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, they will be informed as to other particulars.

SALE OF LANDS

In the Pariſh of Bendochy, and Shire of Perth.

MUIRTOUN.

To be Sold, by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, at a reduced upſet price—

THE Lands and Eſtate of NETHER or WESTER MUIRTOUN, lying within the pariſh of Bendochy, and ſhire of Perth, conſiſting of 216 Scotch acres or thereby, whereof about 171 acres are arable, and the reſt in planting and paſture ground.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated at an equal diſtance from the thriving village of Alyth, Cupar of Angus, and Meigle, from each of which it is not above two or three miles. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at L. 138: 6: 8 Scots. The proprietor has alſo right to the teinds which are valued.

There is a neat Manſion-houſe and ſet of Offices upon the lands, which are in good repair. A conſiderable riſe of rent is expected at the expiry of the leaſes.

The title-deeds, which are clear, will be ſeen in the hands of Mr James Buchan, clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr Thomas Davidſon, writer in Dundee, intending purchaſers may apply for further particulars betwixt and the day of ſale; and with whom any perſon ſo inclined may conclude a private bargain. Mr Kirkcaldy, the tenant, will ſhew the lands.

SALE OF LANDS, COUNTY OF BERWICK.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Tueſday the 10th day of July 1798, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of WHITSOMELAWS, lying in the pariſh of Whitſome, and county of Berwick, conſiſting of 670 Engliſh acres, all arable, and whereof about 140 have been ſubſtantially incloſed, and are at preſent in graſs.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at about 725 Scots.

This eſtate is particularly well circumſtanced for improvement; it contains an inexhauſtible ſtock of clay marle, and is ſituated ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of the market town of Dunſe, and eleven weſt from Berwick.

As alſo contiguous to the above, the Lands of BELSHIELL and GREENKNOW, let in two ſeparate farms, and both moſt ſubſtantially incloſed. Belſhiell contains about 315 Engliſh acres and is ſet for L. 284, 12 ſterling. Greenknow contains about 264 acres, and is ſet for L. 191, 10s. ſterling.

Theſe Lands hold alſo of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the Ceſs-books at about L. 625.—they will be ſold together or ſeparately, as moſt agreeable to purchaſers.

The tenants will ſhew the lands; and for further particulars, enquire at Mr James Veatch at Merſington, by Dunſe, or at Mr Swinton, W. S. Queen ſtreet, who is empowered to receive offers, and to conclude a private bargain.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 20th day of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY, (except that part to the weſt and north of the burn of Knockymiln, and a line dividing Burnſide from Hilltown, and running from the head of ſaid burn northward to the march in Redmoſs.) This eſtate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, and mill and mill lands of Gaſh, &c. all lying within the pariſhes of Turriff and Monquhitter and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage of the Church and School of Turriff.

Theſe lands are of great extent, containing ſeveral thouſand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are ſupplied with lime and coal. The whole eſtate is well accommodated with moſs. The eſtate holds of the crown, and the valued rent is 2200l. Scots. The preſent groſs rental, converting the victual and cuſtoms at a reaſonable rate is about 1700l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The manſion-houſe is a noble old building, ſubſtantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every uſeful accommodation. There is around the houſe conſiderable plantations of full-grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds. Few villages can be better ſituated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, ſufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and ſituation of this large and extenſive eſtate are ſo well and generally known, as to require neither deſcription nor embelliſhment in a newſpaper.—A property ſo deſirable in every reſpect ſeldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on ſecurity, and the remainder will be accepted of by ſuch inſtalments as may ſuit the conveniency of a purchaſer.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will ſhew the lands and marches, and any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup-houſe, to John Burnett, Eſq. of Ellrich, by Aberdeen, or Maxwell Gordon and John Morriſon, writers to the ſignet.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of William Gordon, vintner in Dundee, upon Friday the 17th day of Auguſt 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of KINCRIEGH, with thoſe parts after mentioned of the Lands of KINCALDRUM, and that either together, or in the following lots, as purchaſers may incline.

LOT I.—Being a Part of the Lands of Kincaldrum, with the Manſion-houſe and Garden, conſiſting of 134 Scots acres of good arable land, incloſed partly with ſtone dykes, and partly with thriving hedges. The whole incloſures of theſe lands are well watered, and they are out of leaſe, ſo that the purchaſer will get immediate acceſs.

LOT II.—Being Part of the Lands of Kincreigh, conſiſting of 189 Scots acres, all arable, and capable of great improvement. The preſent leaſes terminate with crop 1799. There is a good ſtone quarry in the ground, for incloſing or building houſes; and as the land for ſome length lies along the turnpike road leading from Forfar to Dundee, it might be feued out to manufacturers to great advantage.

LOT III.—Compriſes the remainder of the Lands of Kincreigh, and the Govals, and conſiſts of 331 Scots acres.—The preſent leaſes of theſe lands expire with crop 1799.

The whole of theſe lands are contiguous to one another, and are within about ſeven miles of the town of Dundee, and five of the town of Forfar, to both which towns there is commodious and eaſy acceſs, by an excellent turnpike road lately made.

There will be attached to the above lots, if ſold together, or to one of the above lots, if ſold ſeparately, a Superiority affording a Freehold Qualification in the county, if the purchaſers incline.

The title deeds are in the hands of Frederick Fothringham and Alexander Pearſon, writers to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr Bower the proprietor, at his houſe of Kinnettles, any perſon who is deſirous to purchaſe the whole lands, or any of the lots, by private bargain before the day of ſale, or who wiſhe for further information, may apply.

AN ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BESSBOROUGH, lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and county of Berwick.

This eſtate, which is completely incloſed and ſubdivided, well watered and ſheltered, contains upwards of 750 acres of good arable land. The preſent yearly rent, excluſive of any value that may be put upon the Manſion-houſe and Offices, Garden, Orchard, Policies, and Plantations, which are good, extenſive, and thriving, is between eight and nine hundred pounds; but as a very large proportion of the property conſiſts of old rich grass fields, let from year to year for paſture, or in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, and as the leaſe of one of the principal farms expires in two years, a very conſiderable advance may ſoon be expected, and the rent *reaſonably* eſtimated at 1000l. per annum. There is both ſhell and rock marle in the grounds. There is alſo on the eſtate a conſiderable quantity of very valuable Full Grown Timber, and between 40 and 50 acres of thriving Plantations, from 20 to 30 years old. The lands hold of the Crown, and afford nearly *three* freehold qualifications. The public burdens are ſmall, in proportion to the extent of the eſtate; in ſhort, a more deſirable purchaſe ſeldom occurs.

Thoſe whom it may ſuit may apply for further particulars to Mr Riddell, W. S. George's Square, Edinburgh, or Mr Veatch, farmer at Merſington.

A conſiderable part of the price may remain on the eſtate, if agreeable to the purchaſer.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years,

THE FARM of UPPER NISBET, preſently poſſeſſed by John Young, and conſiſting of upwards of 1200 Engliſh acres, the greateſt part of which is rich arable ground, and the reſt good paſture lands, which are capable of great improvement. As alſo,

The Two Farms of NETHER NISBET, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas and Adam Scott, and conſiſting of about 320 Engliſh acres of rich arable ground.—Theſe two will be let in one farm.

Theſe farms lie in the pariſh of Cavilling, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Tiviot, within four miles of Jedburgh and ſix miles of Kelſo.

The houſes and graſs may be entered to at Whitſunday next, and the arable lands at the ſeparation of the preſent crop from the grounds. The ſuperior excellence of the lands in point of ſoil and climate is ſo well known as not to require to be pointed out.

J. Wilſon, the overſeer at Upper Niſbet, will ſhew the farms; and propoſals in writing may be given in either to Mr Walker, W. S. George Street, Francis Brodie, No. 20. South Caſtle Street, Edinburgh, or to Andrew Reid and James Henderſon, writers in Jedburgh—and ſuch offers as are not accepted ſhall be kept ſecret, if deſired.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, between the hours of one and three afternoon, on Wedneſday the 20th of June next,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS AND ESTATES:

I. THE ESTATE of GRAITNEY, with the Teinds and Fiſhings, lying in the pariſh of Graitney, conſiſting of above 800 Scots acres. The preſent rent is L. 481: 8s. excluſive of the fiſhings, and by the riſe upon one farm, the rents after Martinmas next will be 501l. 8s. This eſtate holds of the Crown, and being valued in the ceſs books at 800 merks, affords an undoubted Freehold Qualification. The great roads from Portpatrick to London, and from Glaſgow to London, run through the lands, and join at the well-known village of Graitney Green in the heart of the eſtate. The lands and ſea-port of Highford, at the mouth of the river Sark, on the Solway Frith, are part of the eſtate, and the proprietor has there a right of ſalmon fiſhing. This eſtate is now wholly incloſed and ſubdivided, and the fences in very complete order, and there are remarkably good farm houſes on the different farms. But the principal farms of the eſtate were let in the 1784, upon leaſes for 21 years, before theſe improvements took place, without any progreſſive rent, and are poſſeſſed by opulent and ſkilful tenants. The manſion-houſe of this eſtate is at preſent occupied as an inn;—but being large, and having been lately thoroughly repaired, is well ſuited for the accommodation of a genteel family, having good offices, a garden, and orchard, and being ſurrounded by a conſiderable quantity of full grown trees.

II. The Seven Merk Land of old extent of FLEEMING, with the teinds of the ſame, lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleming, conſiſting of 339 Scots acres. Moſt of theſe lands are let upon improving leaſes for twenty-one years from Candlemas 1793. The preſent rent is 142l. 2s. 6d. which riſes progreſſively in a few years to 168l. 12s. 6d. The farms are incloſed, and partly ſubdivided with thriving hedges. The turnpike road from Glaſgow to Carliſle paſſes through theſe lands, and they are only three miles diſtant from Graitney. They hold of the Crown, and are valued ſeparately in the ceſs books at 270 merks. There is no ſtipend at preſent payable out of theſe lands.

III. The Lands and Eſtate of REDHALL & CALVERTSHOLM, with the teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleeming, conſiſting of nearly 900 Scots acres, of which 20 acres are in thriving plantations. Theſe lands join with the eſtate of Graitney. The great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle runs through them. They were in general let for 21 years from Candlemas 1793 upon improving leaſes. The preſent rent is 308l. 17s. 6d. which riſes progreſſively to 364l. 17s. 6d. The farms are well incloſed with thriving hedges, and the farm houſes are commodious and ſubſtantial. There is no ſtipend at preſent payable out of the lands. They hold of the Crown, and being valued *in cumulo* along with other lands, it is ſuppoſed they will afford a Freehold Qualification. The vice Patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleeming will be ſold along with theſe lands.

This lot includes the Mill of Redhall, rented at 20l. which will either be ſold therewith or ſeparately, as ſhall be judged moſt agreeable to purchaſers.

IV. The Lands of HAIRGILLS and DODEND, in the pariſh of Hoddam. They conſiſt of 252 Scots acres, and are let on an improving leaſe for 20 years from Candlemas 1794.—The preſent rent is 85l. which riſes progreſſively to 95l. The lands are completely incloſed with a ſtone dyke, which, with the farm houſe, is very ſubſtantial. They are valued in the ceſs books at 150 merks, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior.

V. The Lands of MINSCA and RISPHILL, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, conſiſting of 472 Scots acres. There is a thriving young wood upon part of the lands. They are let to a ſubſtantial tenant for 60l. of rent, upon a leaſe which expires in eight years from Whitſunday 1798. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VI. The Lands of GREENGATE-HOUSE, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Middlebie. They conſiſt of 165 Scots acres, and are let upon an improving leaſes, for 21 years from Whitſunday 1793. The rent at preſent is 50l. which riſes progreſſively to 58l. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VII. The Lands of DOGSLACKS, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Middlebie, conſiſting of 43 Scots acres, let upon an improving leaſe, for 21 years from Whitſunday 1793. The preſent rent is 16l. which riſes progreſſively to 21l. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VIII. The Burrow Roods of STAPLEGORDON, lying in the pariſh of Langholm, and within two miles of the thriving town of Langholm. They conſiſt of 26 Scots acres, and are out of leaſe.

The preſent rent is only 7l. but the land being of good quality, and the rent not having been raiſed for many years, a very conſiderable additional rent may be expected. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

The public burdens affecting theſe lands are inconſiderable.

The whole of the lots are very low rented. By the report of gentlemen of undoubted ſkill and integrity, employed to ſurvey them, many of the farms would, if out of leaſe, bring double the preſent rent, ſome of them conſiderably more.

The lands will be ſhewn by the different tenants, and for further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Stewart, at Hillſide, near Lockerbie—Mr Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh—or Mr Craufurd Tait, W. S. Edinburgh.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the lands, will be ſhewn upon applying to Mr Keith or Mr Tait—to either of whom, or to Mr Stewart, private offers may be made prior to the day of ſale.

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